

[WHOLE NO. 418]

40. The liberty role will probably

Monday September 23, 1844.

"Is He Honest?" "Is He a Republican?"

The Cincinnati Chronicle says:

"Wherein will liberty and equality gain by electing Mr. Polk, who is—by the way—accurately informed—the owner of two or three plantations in Mississippi and Tennessee, on which are hundreds of human beings held as property? Mr. Polk is what in the ancient Republics of Greece and Rome, would have been called a patrician of the highest rank—an Aristocrat of the first water—is 'liberty and equality' about the same immense stride in the world by the Democracy of Mr. Polk? Are the plebeians of the workshops of Cincinnati about to be benefited by the election of the Nabob of five hundred slaves? 'Ah! but,' says somebody, 'Mr. Polk is a slaveholder!' Exactly so. And this brings us to the real question: What is the standard by which an honest Democratic Republican should square his vote on the Presidency? We answer unhesitatingly, the old Democratic catechism: 'Is he honest? Is he capable? Is he a Republican?' This is the true Democratic catechism. Now square the candidates by it, and see if Messrs. Polk and Birney would have the modesty to place themselves upon the same platform with Henry Clay."

Very well—we will square them.

If I were to take the editor of the Chronicle, and by brute force, compel him to work for me, without him his wages, give him just enough to keep soul and body together, forbid him to read, dissolve the marriage relation between him and his wife, set aside his authority over his children, make him the mere instrumentality of my purposes, a simple appendage to my sentence; and were I to do all this under the form of law, would the editor think it very 'honest,' very 'Republican?' It would be as honest to take by force or fraud his watch, his 'honest' to seize by violence his body and soul, and use them both for my own gain? It would be anti-republican to deny him the right of feeling, but very 'Republican' to take from him the right to think and act like a reasonable being, and make him a beast of fifty cents. Henry Clay has done and is doing in fifty cents. Mr. Polk, according to the Chronicle, is a still greater offender! Both hold large numbers of slaves; that is, they habitually rob men, women and children of their earnings; withhold from them the Liberty, which as Republicans, before God, we have sworn was 'inalienable'—doom them to perpetual degradation of mind, body and condition, and both not only do these things themselves, but have pleasure in those that do them—supporting by their example, their advocacy and their most powerful influence, a vast system of human bondage, which converts into mere things, beasts, merchandise, two millions and a half of immortal beings, equal in natural right, in essential nature, in duration of being, in the eyes of God, with Henry Clay, and James K. Polk, the candidates of the Whig and Democratic parties.

And yet common sense is to be affronted—

outraged by the declaration that these men are 'honest,' 'Republican!' The American who goes to Africa, seizes some hundred poor slaves, already slaves, and brings them to Cuba, if detected, is hung by the neck, as a pirate. But Americans who stay at home, and every year make slaves of seventy-five thousand free-born children, free because God never made a slave, are 'honest,' 'Republican,' so much so indeed, as to claim the prerogative to supply this glorious republic with nearly all its chief officers!

"Honest," "Republican," forsooth! In the

name of Heaven, tell us what is dishonest, what

anti-republican! O, it is dishonest to steal

men's purses, but very honest to steal their whole

community vote, but very republican to work

one half of the community work for the other

half, without pay! The editor of the Chronicle

who is a church-member, member of a

church which in its beginning was charac-

terized by its stern resistance to the exer-

cise of despotic power, is reduced to this

alternative—he must either assume that it

is honest to withhold the hire of the laborer,

republican to rob men of their liberty, or admit

that Henry Clay and James K. Polk, are both dis-

honest and anti-republican. There is no evad-

ing this. It will not do to attempt to escape

from this dilemma, by calling upon the name of

Washington. We have nothing to do with the

men of a past generation. We speak of the

relations of our contemporaries to a present

system of human oppression! If Henry Clay

and James K. Polk are 'honest' and 'Republican,'

then is it 'honest and republican' to rob men

of their earnings, forbid marriage, prohibit

education and sell them on the block as goods

and chattels; in a word, there is no kind of

piracy in the world, more than what is justly

called, 'honest' and 'Republican.'

We cannot make our words on such a subject.

Shall we brand ourselves as liars before the

world? After having declared human rights

God-given and inalienable, and solemnized the

declaration by an appeal to the Almighty,

shall we stultify ourselves, by averring that it

is 'honest,' 'Republican,' to trample habitually

upon every one of these rights?

Square the other candidate, by the standard

you have chosen. While yet a slaveholder, he

was convicted that it was wrong to hold slaves.

He emancipated them. He sacrificed friends,

fortune, social comfort, station, and became an

exile from his native State, rather than continue

to live down the declaration of human rights

on which this Republic rests. His father died

leaving slaves and property. Mr. Birney suc-

ceeds in having all the slaves set off to him,

and immediately liberates them. He might have

had as many slaves as Henry Clay or James K.

Polk—he might have been now living upon the

unpaid earnings of other men, as they are. But

he did not think it 'honest,' or 'Republican.'

He is now a free man, a non-slaveholder, depends

upon his own labor for subsistence, and stands

forth an uncompromising foe to all Oppression.

An efficient, constant advocate of the Rights set

forth in our Declaration of Independence.

To these three men, the editor of the Chronicle,

an enlightened and a Christian freeman,

applies the Democratic catechism: 'Is he honest,

is he capable, is he a Republican?' and says,

"Now square the candidates by it, and see if

Messrs. Polk and Birney would have the mod-

esty to place themselves upon the same platform

with Henry Clay!"

Once more, Mr. Clay has fought duels—he has

never uttered a word publicly, which can be

construed as indicating any regret that he has

done so—he is now an apologist for duelling, and

still holds himself amenable under the code of

the duellist.

But, it is needless to present this matter. The

man who can reconcile slave-holding with hon-

esty and republicanism, can see no essential

antagonism even between Duelling and Christian-

ity.

We have not intended in any thing we have

said, to hint, that in the ordinary transactions of

life, Mr. Clay or Mr. Polk, would act dishonest-

ly; but we do mean, that men, who can habi-

tually trample upon human rights, as they do,

have not that honesty, that regard for free principles, that reverence for justice, which ought to characterize the rulers of a free people, and without which, they ought not to be trusted.

Post-Office Reform.

We go for Post-Office reform, to the death—real, thorough, radical reform, from this date, henceforth, and forever.

Night before last we received a letter from St. Louis. It came by the river, God's Natural Highway, only improved, not made, by the Government of the United States. It cost the Government not one cent for carriage. In Cincinnati it was put into the P. O. It contained a one dollar note, and a 'bill' in payment of arrears to our Weekly; and on this we paid Sixty-Five CENTS POSTAGE! We got precisely three bits for our paper, sent six months and three weeks, and Uncle Sam took three quarters for the trouble of bringing it from the foot of Main-St. to the Post-Office. If this is not governmental *misdoing*, we should like to know what is. 75 cents for bringing a letter with \$1.25 in it, precisely three squares and a half!

Of course never did man feel more earnest for Post-Office reform than we do. Give us now two cents rate.

Resolved, that we, the Government, and feeling it, seize three-fourths of all the proceeds of our labor, for doing what two reasonable men would have done for two cents. But that is a counterclaim.

But we have been treated gloriously compared to what we have been treated. We received in a letter, if you please, for a little paper, the amount of postage was precisely twenty-five cents! Our poor old friend could never get over it, and will verify anything, he is now quite as much a reformer on this subject as we are.

Mr. Polk and the Tariff Democrats.

The Democrats of Dayton, Ohio, have resolved to abandon Mr. Polk. They re-assembled in large numbers, and the report in the *Carle's Standard* of the 5th September says, on the 5th August, it being announced that no answer had been received from James K. Polk to their communication, after the lapse of five weeks, they proceeded to pass a long preamble, with the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That we cannot support the election of James K. Polk to the Presidency of the United States, because he is opposed to a tariff for protection."

Resolved, That we feel the most earnest desire and anxious wish to preserve the purity of the Democratic party, and that we are most firmly convinced that designing men have now placed the party in that false position of giving support to a man who is hostile to their principles and interests."

Resolved, That we call earnestly and anxiously upon the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, individually and collectively, to look seriously at the attitude in which they are placed, and view the elements of destruction which now threaten to prostrate them as a party, and to sacrifice the interests of the country."

The Tariff is a matter of policy, connected with the pecuniary interests of the country. A public meeting of Democrats formally renounced Mr. Polk, because he differs with it in relation to the precise amount and character of the duties under this tariff."

The Texas question concerns vitally, the honor of the nation, and the cause of human freedom. Not a single Democratic meeting has yet formally renounced Mr. Polk, because pledged to slavery on this subject!

How much more does the Democracy care about money than human rights!

Miami University.

A petition, we learn, has been presented, for the removal of Dr. Junkin from the Presidency of the Miami University. This gentleman is in out in a long article, in the *Dayton Journal*, excusing himself against charges brought against him, and endeavoring to overthrow his opponents.

We know little of Dr. Junkin, except through his published speech, on Slavery, in which he attempts to find sanctions for it in the Bible. That, with us, would constitute a conclusive reason for his removal. No man ought to be intrusted with the education of the youth of this country, who attempts to build up a system of human oppression, founded upon the Principles of our Free Institutions, and the Christianity we all profess.

No parent who would have his children just and merciful, would be willing to entrust them to the care of a man, who holds that the justice and mercy of the Almighty countenance and support Slavery.

The Maine Election—Liberty Vote.

Some of the papers report that the Liberty vote has fallen off in Maine. This is mere report, nothing else. From present appearances, it will rise somewhat above the vote of 1843. Considering the circumstances, this is doing nobly. The contest was a crisis in the Liberty movement in that State. The Whigs bent all their energies to break down the Liberty party, so that the struggle of the latter was, not so much to increase its vote, as to maintain its existence. Immense quantities of speeches and tracts were imported from Massachusetts, the friends of Congress were active night and day, and the Whig speakers and presses concentrated their eloquence in one powerful effort to crush the Liberty men. But they have maintained their integrity, and now calculate on a large increase in November. The *Liberty Standard* of Hallowell, Me., says—

"All can now look confidently to an increase of Liberty votes at the November election. We should have a series of Mass Meetings called in different parts of the State, papers must be circulated, tracts distributed, town and district meetings held; and more than all, individual exertion—the influence of man upon man, must be exerted. A favorable season, with its long evenings, has returned, and what say the Liberty men of Maine? Shall we set the mark at 12,000 for November. That may be reached."

Another Reason.

Mr. Rives, of Virginia, in giving in his adhesion to Mr. Clay, alleged, among other reasons, this—that Mr. Clay was the man best adapted to maintain the Union against the rising tide of Anti-Slavery sentiment. He meant, to preserve the system of slavery; for every man knows that the Liberty men wage no war upon the Union.

Lately, Mr. Preston, in his speech at Baltimore, broached substantially the same idea.—Speaking of various exigencies that might occur, he said—

"Suppose the question of Abolition should be so violently agitated as to threaten the kindling of the flames of civil war, what sort of a man would then be required at the head of the government? A weak man? Would you place a weak man at the head of affairs to suppress the evil? Suppose the question of the Union should again arise—suppose a mad fury should be gotten up throughout the length and breadth of the land, threatening the dissolution of this glorious Union—threatening, with a parricidal hand, to tear down the fair fabric of Liberty—do you want then as your Chief Executive an obscure, a weak man? Or do you

not rather want a man acquainted with the affairs of government, upon whom you can firmly rely should these dangers threaten the public peace? These, my fellow-citizens, are matters for calm grave consideration. They are not mere topics of declamation. They are the real of all the matters upon which the Presidential question must turn, for weak or strong. Other questions may arise—the annexation of Texas, and others; but these are the important points to be looked at."

Col. Preston is a discerning man. He knows that Mr. Clay in all these cases would be the safest man for the South, for no man, like him, can so effectually persuade the People of the free states to compromise conscience and liberty on the altar of expediency.

United States Bank.

The North will not trouble herself hereafter to obtain a United States Bank. Its currency is good enough, her exchanges well enough regulated, without the controlling influence of a Central Fiscal agent. The cry for such an agent will come from slaveholders.

"True," says the *Union* (a Republican), "most of the Northern and Eastern Banks have resumed specie payments, and their notes are now received everywhere as nearly equal to gold and silver. But how is it at the South and West? How in our own State? Will any man pretend to say that our people suffer no inconvenience from a sound circulating medium, of equal value throughout the whole Union? The want of this desideratum, it is true, is more directly felt by the travelling and trading community, but how can any man contend from himself that he is not inconvenienced by the want of a circulating medium of the State, by the want of money? Can the merchant pay a discount on his money in New York and New Orleans, when he purchases his goods, and then when he sells them, as cheap as if he had paid no such discount, and received specie paying notes for them?"

"Again, though the notes of many Southern Banks are redeemed in specie, yet the people are far from feeling implicitly in them. Take the notes of the Georgia and Louisiana Banks for instance. Who cares to receive them longer than he can? His eyes are set on the gold and silver of the United States mint."

This proceeds to argue that a National Bank is the proper remedy for these evils. And we shall be much mistaken, if the slaveholders generally do not sympathize with his notions. They will and it is easier to get along on Northern capital and credit, than upon their own.

The Crazy Man's Candidate.

The *Asylum Journal*, edited by a crazy man, hence its opinions, what it calls "The Crazy Man's Candidate" follows:—For President, Samuel B. Goodhue; For Vice President, Gardner Powers.

In the last number of the paper, the editor undertakes to describe his candidate. He says, he does not resemble any of the great men of the day, but the following from an authentic and sane source, must satisfy curiosity for the present.

"First, as to his height. Some call him rather tall, some rather short. It may seem incredible that opinions so directly contradictory of each other, should be held by persons who have all seen him; but such is the nature of the human mind, that in such cases, it is not the facts, but the feelings which are placed exactly where they ought to be; so that we may pronounce him well made, and yet not be able to see the reason of a supercilious grin, or a scornful frown, or a nature or the curling ones. His countenance is particularly and strikingly expressive of nothing, which is the mark of a capital quality, since nobody can tell what he is thinking, and we are the more greatly surprised when he says anything. His forehead is directly above his nose, and is surrounded by the grizzled locks above mentioned. His eyes are set in his head, which some people account a misfortune; but from the fact of his rolling them about occasionally, there is reason to conclude that they revolve in their sockets, and are in good order. He wears a coat cut somewhat shorter before than behind, and his pantaloons are constantly buttoned about his middle. Under his coat he wears a waistcoat which has been created. Under his waistcoat he wears a shirt, a considerable portion of which may be seen at the bosom. He commonly stands in his shoes, or if not, in boots. His dress is decidedly that of a male and not of a female."

From the Richmond Enquirer.

Foreign Relations—Interesting.

We understand that important information has been received at Washington, and that the Cabinet has been engaged in serious consultation upon the course they should adopt. The advice from Texas, and especially from England, are said to show in a manner not to be mistaken, the agency of England in stimulating Mexico to renew her war upon Texas. Santa Anna had secured the loan of four millions of dollars, in part through the facilities which she has created. The troops for the invasion of Texas are in a state of organization, and it is said that the Mexican Minister in London has written by the last steamer to the Mexican Minister, commanding the two Mexican steamships now in New York, stating that if they were in condition he must immediately for Vera Cruz, where they would be joined by another steamer, and with military stores and ammunition; and that they were not to repair, but must proceed immediately to Mexico with despatches. He therefore left in a steamer, and was accompanied by military stores and ammunition; and the other will be in about two weeks. One reason for this haste is, that the expedition must be pressed, so as to accomplish the invasion before the Congress of the United States meets.

The foregoing is but a specimen of the rumors about the interference of England, and the design is to arouse the popular feeling against that country, and so make capital for the project of annexation.

Cincinnati (Old School) Synod.

The Cincinnati (O.S.) Synod commenced its session last Thursday, in this city, at Dr. Wilson's church. A respectable number of members is in attendance. In the forenoon of yesterday, the Slavery question came upon a motion to invite a reverend gentleman, whose name we forget, to sit as corresponding member, whose objection was made on the alleged ground, that he had bought, sold, and now held slaves. This awakened great excitement. The facts, we believe, were admitted, and a vehement debate sprang up. At last the previous question was demanded—and the vote taken on the motion, when 61 voted in the affirmative, 17 in the negative, and 12 did not vote at all.

It is expected that the subject will come up again, on the application of the same gentleman for admission into the Synod; and also, on the presentation of certain anti-slavery memorials in the hands of the members.

Reuben Higin and Reuben Reese, living near Greenville, S. C., not long since quarrelled, when the former struck the latter on the head, with an axe, splitting his skull, so as to inflict what was believed to be a fatal wound.

The class of Yale College this year numbers 104—average age 24.

Tuesday, Sept. 24.

Post Office Reform.

It is worthy of remark, that the subject which concerns the People's interests, more than a Tariff, or the Currency question, is entirely left out of the present canvass. A reform of the Post-Office, which would reduce the rates of postage to two cents, and restrict or abolish the 'banking' privileges, would be a benefit, greater and more permanent than any good that could result from the continuance or modification of the present tariff.

A Land Distribution bill would give, say a dollar a year to every citizen of Ohio. A reform in the Post Office, would relieve every citizen of this State, who uses the mail, to any considerable extent, of a tax of five, ten, or fifteen times as much. Viewed in a pecuniary light, the question of Land Distribution, is a reform, to say nothing of its social and literary correspondence, and its general cultivation of papers.

This is the time to agitate the subject. We are about electing a new Congress: the opinions of our candidates ought to be known. Add through the State, the People should send men to Congress under positive injunction to vote for a reduction of the rates of Postage, and for other reform as may be demanded. But, the party presses are too intent upon electing their respective candidates, to urge this, as a point of duty. And the hundreds of thousands of office-holders, and office-seekers, care more for their 'bread and butter,' than the People's interests. So nothing is said, nothing done about it. Before the canvass commenced, the press teemed with articles, exposing the abuses of the present system, its 'unrepublican' tendency to the wants of the Nation, its grievous oppressions, and loudly demanding a complete revolution. No subject attracted more of its attention. But now, when we are just forming a new Congress, the whole thing sleeps—nobody seems to think of it—and candidates are selected, and are about to be voted for, without any reference to their opinions on the matter.

Will not the People take this business in hand. Let them meet together, and instruct their candidates; or, where this is deemed inexpedient, let them question them publicly, so that the new Congress may not be formed without at least having been reminded by its constituents, that Post Office Reform is one of the very first things it must attend to.

Fatality.

The fatality among our Ministers to Texas is considered somewhat remarkable. Tillman A. Hovell, who left that country on the 10th ult., making the fourth American minister that has been carried off in a short period. A few weeks since the papers recorded the death of General Murphy and A. McGreen.

Indeed, there has been a remarkable fatality in this whole Texas affair, from the time when Judge Upshur and Mr. Gilmore, the projectors of the Texas treaty, were blown up on board the Princeton, down to the death of Mr. Howard. In ancient times, the disclosure of Heaven would have been seen in such occurrences.

Gambling Again.

And the following in the Cincinnati Enquirer.

LARGE BETTING.—The New-York Express says that some Stockholders offer the following bet, to wit: \$100,000 on each of the States of New-York, Pennsylvania, Virginia and New-Jersey, making \$400,000 all taken to the losing party.

There must be hundreds of thousands of dollars at stake on the coming election. Can any man be so blind as not to see the corrupting influence that will be brought to bear, and the evil consequences that must result?

American Republicans in New York.

The American Republicans held a State Convention in New York, on the 11th, at Utica, and resolved to nominate candidates for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor. The nominations were made, but will not be announced till the consent of the candidates have been obtained.

The Missouri Compromise.

Few reflecting men can be found at this day, who presume, who will not acknowledge, that the famous Missouri Compromise, as it is called, established the supremacy of the Slave States. Power had been slung hither and yon for many years. It was a palpable violation of the Constitution, inasmuch as it recognized the legal existence of slavery in all territory south of a certain degree of North latitude. It was a complete triumph to slavery, as it was the first formal recognition of its pretensions to an equality with Liberty under our Government. No man can indeed conceive of the vast evils that have resulted and are yet to result from that measure.

Mr. Clay, in his speech, at Milledgeville, Georgia, on the 19th of March 1844, reported in the Milledgeville Federal Union, and copied into the Philadelphia Inquirer, thus relates his agency in this affair. It will be seen that his influence alone, framed and carried the compromise.

It is also the intention of Mr. O'Connell himself, on the 30th of May 1845, to institute a pledge for the non-consumption of excisable articles in Ireland, and also, a pledge for the non-use of any article not of Irish manufacture. The repeal for the week was announced to be 1,021, 3d.

Liberty Election Ticket in Indiana.

The following is the Liberty Election Ticket for Indiana. We hope if there be errors in it, as now published, that we may be advised of them immediately.

For State Electors.

ELIZUR DEMING, STEPHEN S. HARDING.

For District Electors.

MATTHEW R. HULL, STEPHEN C. STEVENS, ROGER IDE, JAMES GASTELING, BENJ. S. NOBLE, ED. J. SCHUB, J. R. LOVELL, DANIEL WORTH, WILLIAM BENDISH.

Liberty Meeting in Butler County.

E. Harrington and T. G. Mitchell, addressed a meeting of Liberty men, Friday night last, at the school-room near Pisgah, a few miles north of Sharon. The meeting was a full one, all the seats being occupied, and many persons being compelled to stand up during the whole time.

The feeling which prevailed was a remarkably good one; and, though the speaking was continued until 11 o'clock, the audience preserved the most unwavering attention.

It is cheering to the heart of every friend of our cause to see the rapidity with which it is progressing. Public sentiment is undergoing a rapid and thorough change in our whole neighborhood.

"will you vote for it in the House," and had the happiness to witness from them, the positive promise he desired. This gave the turn scale in the House, and he now knew the question was settled. It was Sunday evening and he had now to take a walk of three miles, to dine with the Russian Minister, from whom he had a standing invitation to dine on every Sunday, and never, never, did he move with a more buoyant step, or elevated feelings than on that occasion."

Arrival of the Britannia.

The New York papers contain the news brought by the Britannia, which arrived at Boston, last Tuesday morning, having made the passage in twelve and a half days, bringing English despatches up to the 6th.

The account of the capture and occupation of Morocco, by the French, is the only piece of intelligence of importance, received in the past week. The town and its batteries have been destroyed, and the island invested with a French garrison.

The French papers were all filled with speculations representing the effect of the operations of the Prince de Joinville, on the relations existing between France and England.

The Repeal Association reported the amount of rent collected for the week ending 18th ult., at £11,162, and for the week ending 26th at £634 13s. 11d.

In Spain, and other parts of the Continent, the belief is general that the affairs of Morocco will lead to a war between the great powers; and in Germany it is even rumored that an alliance offensive and defensive against France has already been formed between Great Britain and Russia.

The latest accounts from Egypt, state that Mehemet Ali has abandoned his intention of resigning power. His absence lasted but four days, and he had returned to Alexandria to carry on the government as usual.

We submit some particulars of interest: O'CONNELL.—The proceedings before the house of Lords in the celebrated writ of error case, were terminated on the 2d inst., the English Judges having confirmed the doings of the Court below. It is stated that no one was surprised, and that the ministry was much puzzled to know what to do with O'Connell and his fellow-prisoners. They are unanimous in their decision that the judgment cannot be reversed by a writ of error, though their lordships take a somewhat different view of parts of the question.

MEXICO AND TEXAS.—An advertisement appeared on or about the 22d of July, purporting to procure commissions in foreign service. It has come to the ears of the Mexican Legation that this had reference to Texas, and agents or allies of that country have bought, and are fitting out two vessels, which were intended to sail immediately from England. Cannon and the material of warfare were to be conveyed thither by those ships, and it is rumored that twelve or fifteen persons were departing from England with the intention of officiating the Texas army. Such a scheme, being a breach of Foreign Enlistment Act, has been forbidden by the British government.

TURKEY.—The Egyptian Charge d'Affaires was preparing in all haste to return to Alexandria, for the insult offered to the British flag by a Russian pilot, who was punished in an exemplary manner for the offence. Syria still continues in a disordered state.

GREECE.—Resignation of the Ministry.—A telegraphic despatch, dated Athens, August 20

Saturday, Sept. 21.

Intolerance Again.

To illustrate what we mean by intolerance, we transfer to our columns the following paragraph from the American Republic, the organ of the Native American Party in New York:

"In Kensington the Catholics have the power in the public schools, and have excluded the Bible from the use of the scholars. In all of the schools in that district, the Catholic children as well as the Catholic teachers leave the school room en masse when the Bible is being read, and in consequence many complaints are made by Protestants whose children are annoyed and disturbed, and the school put into a state of disorder and confusion. The leaving of the room by a portion of the pupils operates detrimentally upon the minds of the others. To remedy this evil, and to obtain order and quietness in the schools, the following resolution was offered by one of the gentlemen of the Board at a meeting held on the 24th instant, viz:

"Resolved, That the Secretary of this Board be directed to notify the principal teachers of this section to read the Bible at the opening of every morning session of the school; and that the assistant teachers be requested to remain in school during the reading of the same, that they may keep order, and that no pupil be permitted to withdraw during the reading of the Bible."

The resolution received but two votes out of the eight that were present."

The foregoing contains first, a gross misrepresentation. The Catholics do not exclude the Bible from the use of the scholars in the Kensington schools; they only prohibit their own children from reading or hearing read the Protestant version. Such a narrow-minded bigotry—based, it is very different from the conduct charged upon them by the Republicans.

Again, if there be such a thing as conscience, and if rights be sacred, any forcible interference to correct such conduct, to compel these Catholic assistant teachers or scholars, to remain during the reading of the Bible of the Protestants, would be a manifest, an inexcusable violation of such rights. The resolution quoted, has its source in that very spirit of intolerance, which with other causes, occasioned the rise of Protestantism. Withal, it involves necessarily a violation of the golden rule, "whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye also to them." Had the school been in Catholic hands, and been composed of Catholic and Protestant children, the parents of the latter would have at least claimed the right to forbid them to read or hear read, the Catholic version of the Bible. And had such a resolution as the above, been introduced, they would have regarded it as a gross violation of the rights of conscience.

Why will Protestants suffer blind, bigoted, narrow-minded partisans, to get up false issues between them and the Catholics? Why will they, for a moment, tolerate any departure from those glorious principles, the Right of Private Judgment, the Separation of Church and State, Toleration, for which their fathers were ready to go to the rack or the stake?

We are astonished that two Protestants could have been found, so recent to Protestantism, as to vote for that intolerant resolution. We speak of the latter clause of it. The preceding clause was entirely needless, as the Bible is already used.

Foreign Arrival—Three Days Later.

Tangiers in Possession of the French—Continuation of the War against Morocco—News from Spain—Markets, &c.

The Liverpool Packet Ship Oxford, Captain Ratchford, and the Patrick Henry, Capt. Delano, arrived on Saturday afternoon, in the short passage of twenty-two days.

The French are reported to have landed at Tangiers and occupied the city, and the British Marshal Bugeaud has been ordered to march upon Fez.

Several American ships were present at the attack on Tangiers.

The Paris Constitutionnel intimates that a late Despatch received by the King announces the departure of the Prince de Joinville from Tangiers on the 7th inst. Magdore.

It is said the British Consul at Tangiers had protested against the French taking possession of that city.

In Liverpool the imports of grain for the week ending the 20th inst. have been moderate. Imports of Canadian Flour were extensive, the demand for Wheat had increased, the price during the week 1d. to 2d. per 70 lbs. Some had been ordered for shipment to Ireland. Fine Canadian Flour had been in request, and 6d. advance had been obtained over the sales of the 14th. The demand, however, fell off for wheat and flour on the 21st.

Course Central—Windsor, Tuesday. Her Majesty and the infant Prince continue going on well.

FRANCE.—The Monitor Parisien states that the Government has received news from Tangiers of the 7th inst., respecting the capture of the intended dissolution of the bodies of troops collected on our frontier of Algeria, the numbers of which would be augmented by the arrival of the Hereditary Prince with 20,000 men. The answer renewed the promise that exemplary punishment should be inflicted on the Moorish chiefs guilty of aggression upon our frontier, but making it a condition that Marshal Bugeaud should be recalled.

"In fine, the part of the letter relative to Abd-el-Kader appeared in truth more satisfactory than we had hitherto obtained, but the style of it was vague, obscure, embarrassed, and full of restrictions.

It was reported at Tortoni's that the Prince de Joinville had landed and taken possession of Tangiers, and that Mr. Drummond Hay had taken refuge on board an American ship.

The Constitution says that the Prince is at once to attack Zetun and Lagache.

A Barcelona Medical Journal, in an account of what happened there while the guns of the fort were answering the salute of a French man-of-war. An explosion had taken place, by which several of the artillerymen had been very seriously wounded.

James K. Polk and the Florida War.

It has been demonstrated again and again by official documents, that the Florida war was provoked by the frauds and violence of the whites against the Indians, by the seizure of their wives and daughters on the pretence of their being fugitive slaves, and by the determination of the slaveholders to break up what they alleged was a haunt for runaways. At different periods during its progress, attempts were made to have the abuses which led it, investigated. In 1836, the committee on Indian affairs, a majority consisting of Van Buren men, recommended an inquiry into the abuses of that bureau, which would have developed the causes which led to the war; it also reported a resolution authorizing any two of its members to prosecute the inquiry by taking testimony for the information of the House.

The vote upon this measure, stood yeas 77, nays 77; and the speaker, JAMES K. POLK, declined any investigation by voting nay.

Baile Peyton, in the course of a speech in the House, December 15, 1836, dwelling on the disclosures made of the abuses which led to the Florida war, exclaimed:—

"Why, Mr. those speculators, or rather Indian robbers, would find it profitable to enslave the paternal estate, where the chiefs and kings of his race had lived for centuries before him, smoking his pipe amidst his own forest trees, spending any of his purchase his home; and

they would bribe some vagabond Indian to purchase him in a trade to sell his land, and the first intimation that he would have of the transaction would be his expulsion by force from his home.—This was common, and not only so, but under the pretext of fugitive slaves, the wives and children of mixed blood of the Indians were seized and carried off into bondage. The famous Osceola himself had a wife and children taken from him, and was CHAINED by this same officer TO A LOG. Sir, what else could be expected but that these scourged, plundered, starving savages would glut their vengeance by the indiscriminate slaughter of the innocent helpless families of the frontier, whose blood has cried to us in vain? This has caused the Florida war which has produced a waste of treasure, the loss of so much national honor, and of so many valuable lives! This has called the gallant volunteers from my own State, and from my own district, who have traversed a thousand miles to fight the battles of strangers—to contend with a savage foe, while drinking those stagnant waters whose malaria has killed many of them who are left in the wild woods of Florida, where the foe and the stranger will tread over their heads; while their fellow-soldiers are far away, happy at home with their friends and families. One—oh! Sir, any one of those noble youths who now sleep under a foreign soil, was worth more than the whole army of plunderers who have caused the death of any of our men, such men as these were, and who at last session of Congress, were elected vote of the speaker." [James K. Polk.]

The resolution received but two votes out of the eight that were present."

The foregoing contains first, a gross misrepresentation. The Catholics do not exclude the Bible from the use of the scholars in the Kensington schools; they only prohibit their own children from reading or hearing read the Protestant version. Such a narrow-minded bigotry—based, it is very different from the conduct charged upon them by the Republicans.

Again, if there be such a thing as conscience, and if rights be sacred, any forcible interference to correct such conduct, to compel these Catholic assistant teachers or scholars, to remain during the reading of the Bible of the Protestants, would be a manifest, an inexcusable violation of such rights. The resolution quoted, has its source in that very spirit of intolerance, which with other causes, occasioned the rise of Protestantism. Withal, it involves necessarily a violation of the golden rule, "whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye also to them." Had the school been in Catholic hands, and been composed of Catholic and Protestant children, the parents of the latter would have at least claimed the right to forbid them to read or hear read, the Catholic version of the Bible. And had such a resolution as the above, been introduced, they would have regarded it as a gross violation of the rights of conscience.

Why will Protestants suffer blind, bigoted, narrow-minded partisans, to get up false issues between them and the Catholics? Why will they, for a moment, tolerate any departure from those glorious principles, the Right of Private Judgment, the Separation of Church and State, Toleration, for which their fathers were ready to go to the rack or the stake?

We are astonished that two Protestants could have been found, so recent to Protestantism, as to vote for that intolerant resolution. We speak of the latter clause of it. The preceding clause was entirely needless, as the Bible is already used.

FRANCE.—The Monitor Parisien states that the Government has received news from Tangiers of the 7th inst., respecting the capture of the intended dissolution of the bodies of troops collected on our frontier of Algeria, the numbers of which would be augmented by the arrival of the Hereditary Prince with 20,000 men. The answer renewed the promise that exemplary punishment should be inflicted on the Moorish chiefs guilty of aggression upon our frontier, but making it a condition that Marshal Bugeaud should be recalled.

"In fine, the part of the letter relative to Abd-el-Kader appeared in truth more satisfactory than we had hitherto obtained, but the style of it was vague, obscure, embarrassed, and full of restrictions.

It was reported at Tortoni's that the Prince de Joinville had landed and taken possession of Tangiers, and that Mr. Drummond Hay had taken refuge on board an American ship.

The Constitution says that the Prince is at once to attack Zetun and Lagache.

A Barcelona Medical Journal, in an account of what happened there while the guns of the fort were answering the salute of a French man-of-war. An explosion had taken place, by which several of the artillerymen had been very seriously wounded.

James K. Polk and the Florida War.

It has been demonstrated again and again by official documents, that the Florida war was provoked by the frauds and violence of the whites against the Indians, by the seizure of their wives and daughters on the pretence of their being fugitive slaves, and by the determination of the slaveholders to break up what they alleged was a haunt for runaways. At different periods during its progress, attempts were made to have the abuses which led it, investigated. In 1836, the committee on Indian affairs, a majority consisting of Van Buren men, recommended an inquiry into the abuses of that bureau, which would have developed the causes which led to the war; it also reported a resolution authorizing any two of its members to prosecute the inquiry by taking testimony for the information of the House.

The vote upon this measure, stood yeas 77, nays 77; and the speaker, JAMES K. POLK, declined any investigation by voting nay.

Baile Peyton, in the course of a speech in the House, December 15, 1836, dwelling on the disclosures made of the abuses which led to the Florida war, exclaimed:—

"Why, Mr. those speculators, or rather Indian robbers, would find it profitable to enslave the paternal estate, where the chiefs and kings of his race had lived for centuries before him, smoking his pipe amidst his own forest trees, spending any of his purchase his home; and

they would bribe some vagabond Indian to purchase him in a trade to sell his land, and the first intimation that he would have of the transaction would be his expulsion by force from his home.—This was common, and not only so, but under the pretext of fugitive slaves, the wives and children of mixed blood of the Indians were seized and carried off into bondage. The famous Osceola himself had a wife and children taken from him, and was CHAINED by this same officer TO A LOG. Sir, what else could be expected but that these scourged, plundered, starving savages would glut their vengeance by the indiscriminate slaughter of the innocent helpless families of the frontier, whose blood has cried to us in vain? This has caused the Florida war which has produced a waste of treasure, the loss of so much national honor, and of so many valuable lives! This has called the gallant volunteers from my own State, and from my own district, who have traversed a thousand miles to fight the battles of strangers—to contend with a savage foe, while drinking those stagnant waters whose malaria has killed many of them who are left in the wild woods of Florida, where the foe and the stranger will tread over their heads; while their fellow-soldiers are far away, happy at home with their friends and families. One—oh! Sir, any one of those noble youths who now sleep under a foreign soil, was worth more than the whole army of plunderers who have caused the death of any of our men, such men as these were, and who at last session of Congress, were elected vote of the speaker." [James K. Polk.]

The resolution received but two votes out of the eight that were present."

The foregoing contains first, a gross misrepresentation. The Catholics do not exclude the Bible from the use of the scholars in the Kensington schools; they only prohibit their own children from reading or hearing read the Protestant version. Such a narrow-minded bigotry—based, it is very different from the conduct charged upon them by the Republicans.

Again, if there be such a thing as conscience, and if rights be sacred, any forcible interference to correct such conduct, to compel these Catholic assistant teachers or scholars, to remain during the reading of the Bible of the Protestants, would be a manifest, an inexcusable violation of such rights. The resolution quoted, has its source in that very spirit of intolerance, which with other causes, occasioned the rise of Protestantism. Withal, it involves necessarily a violation of the golden rule, "whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye also to them." Had the school been in Catholic hands, and been composed of Catholic and Protestant children, the parents of the latter would have at least claimed the right to forbid them to read or hear read, the Catholic version of the Bible. And had such a resolution as the above, been introduced, they would have regarded it as a gross violation of the rights of conscience.

Why will Protestants suffer blind, bigoted, narrow-minded partisans, to get up false issues between them and the Catholics? Why will they, for a moment, tolerate any departure from those glorious principles, the Right of Private Judgment, the Separation of Church and State, Toleration, for which their fathers were ready to go to the rack or the stake?

We are astonished that two Protestants could have been found, so recent to Protestantism, as to vote for that intolerant resolution. We speak of the latter clause of it. The preceding clause was entirely needless, as the Bible is already used.

FRANCE.—The Monitor Parisien states that the Government has received news from Tangiers of the 7th inst., respecting the capture of the intended dissolution of the bodies of troops collected on our frontier of Algeria, the numbers of which would be augmented by the arrival of the Hereditary Prince with 20,000 men. The answer renewed the promise that exemplary punishment should be inflicted on the Moorish chiefs guilty of aggression upon our frontier, but making it a condition that Marshal Bugeaud should be recalled.

"In fine, the part of the letter relative to Abd-el-Kader appeared in truth more satisfactory than we had hitherto obtained, but the style of it was vague, obscure, embarrassed, and full of restrictions.

It was reported at Tortoni's that the Prince de Joinville had landed and taken possession of Tangiers, and that Mr. Drummond Hay had taken refuge on board an American ship.

The Constitution says that the Prince is at once to attack Zetun and Lagache.

A Barcelona Medical Journal, in an account of what happened there while the guns of the fort were answering the salute of a French man-of-war. An explosion had taken place, by which several of the artillerymen had been very seriously wounded.

James K. Polk and the Florida War.

It has been demonstrated again and again by official documents, that the Florida war was provoked by the frauds and violence of the whites against the Indians, by the seizure of their wives and daughters on the pretence of their being fugitive slaves, and by the determination of the slaveholders to break up what they alleged was a haunt for runaways. At different periods during its progress, attempts were made to have the abuses which led it, investigated. In 1836, the committee on Indian affairs, a majority consisting of Van Buren men, recommended an inquiry into the abuses of that bureau, which would have developed the causes which led to the war; it also reported a resolution authorizing any two of its members to prosecute the inquiry by taking testimony for the information of the House.

The vote upon this measure, stood yeas 77, nays 77; and the speaker, JAMES K. POLK, declined any investigation by voting nay.

Baile Peyton, in the course of a speech in the House, December 15, 1836, dwelling on the disclosures made of the abuses which led to the Florida war, exclaimed:—

"Why, Mr. those speculators, or rather Indian robbers, would find it profitable to enslave the paternal estate, where the chiefs and kings of his race had lived for centuries before him, smoking his pipe amidst his own forest trees, spending any of his purchase his home; and

they would bribe some vagabond Indian to purchase him in a trade to sell his land, and the first intimation that he would have of the transaction would be his expulsion by force from his home.—This was common, and not only so, but under the pretext of fugitive slaves, the wives and children of mixed blood of the Indians were seized and carried off into bondage. The famous Osceola himself had a wife and children taken from him, and was CHAINED by this same officer TO A LOG. Sir, what else could be expected but that these scourged, plundered, starving savages would glut their vengeance by the indiscriminate slaughter of the innocent helpless families of the frontier, whose blood has cried to us in vain? This has caused the Florida war which has produced a waste of treasure, the loss of so much national honor, and of so many valuable lives! This has called the gallant volunteers from my own State, and from my own district, who have traversed a thousand miles to fight the battles of strangers—to contend with a savage foe, while drinking those stagnant waters whose malaria has killed many of them who are left in the wild woods of Florida, where the foe and the stranger will tread over their heads; while their fellow-soldiers are far away, happy at home with their friends and families. One—oh! Sir, any one of those noble youths who now sleep under a foreign soil, was worth more than the whole army of plunderers who have caused the death of any of our men, such men as these were, and who at last session of Congress, were elected vote of the speaker." [James K. Polk.]

The resolution received but two votes out of the eight that were present."

The foregoing contains first, a gross misrepresentation. The Catholics do not exclude the Bible from the use of the scholars in the Kensington schools; they only prohibit their own children from reading or hearing read the Protestant version. Such a narrow-minded bigotry—based, it is very different from the conduct charged upon them by the Republicans.

Again, if there be such a thing as conscience, and if rights be sacred, any forcible interference to correct such conduct, to compel these Catholic assistant teachers or scholars, to remain during the reading of the Bible of the Protestants, would be a manifest, an inexcusable violation of such rights. The resolution quoted, has its source in that very spirit of intolerance, which with other causes, occasioned the rise of Protestantism. Withal, it involves necessarily a violation of the golden rule, "whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye also to them." Had the school been in Catholic hands, and been composed of Catholic and Protestant children, the parents of the latter would have at least claimed the right to forbid them to read or hear read, the Catholic version of the Bible. And had such a resolution as the above, been introduced, they would have regarded it as a gross violation of the rights of conscience.

Why will Protestants suffer blind, bigoted, narrow-minded partisans, to get up false issues between them and the Catholics? Why will they, for a moment, tolerate any departure from those glorious principles, the Right of Private Judgment, the Separation of Church and State, Toleration, for which their fathers were ready to go to the rack or the stake?

We are astonished that two Protestants could have been found, so recent to Protestantism, as to vote for that intolerant resolution. We speak of the latter clause of it. The preceding clause was entirely needless, as the Bible is already used.

FRANCE.—The Monitor Parisien states that the Government has received news from Tangiers of the 7th inst., respecting the capture of the intended dissolution of the bodies of troops collected on our frontier of Algeria, the numbers of which would be augmented by the arrival of the Hereditary Prince with 20,000 men. The answer renewed the promise that exemplary punishment should be inflicted on the Moorish chiefs guilty of aggression upon our frontier, but making it a condition that Marshal Bugeaud should be recalled.

"In fine, the part of the letter relative to Abd-el-Kader appeared in truth more satisfactory than we had hitherto obtained, but the style of it was vague, obscure, embarrassed, and full of restrictions.

It was reported at Tortoni's that the Prince de Joinville had landed and taken possession of Tangiers, and that Mr. Drummond Hay had taken refuge on board an American ship.

The Constitution says that the Prince is at once to attack Zetun and Lagache.

A Barcelona Medical Journal, in an account of what happened there while the guns of the fort were answering the salute of a French man-of-war. An explosion had taken place, by which several of the artillerymen had been very seriously wounded.

James K. Polk and the Florida War.

It has been demonstrated again and again by official documents, that the Florida war was provoked by the frauds and violence of the whites against the Indians, by the seizure of their wives and daughters on the pretence of their being fugitive slaves, and by the determination of the slaveholders to break up what they alleged was a haunt for runaways. At different periods during its progress, attempts were made to have the abuses which led it, investigated. In 1836, the committee on Indian affairs, a majority consisting of Van Buren men, recommended an inquiry into the abuses of that bureau, which would have developed the causes which led to the war; it also reported a resolution authorizing any two of its members to prosecute the inquiry by taking testimony for the information of the House.

The vote upon this measure, stood yeas 77, nays 77; and the speaker, JAMES K. POLK, declined any investigation by voting nay.

Baile Peyton, in the course of a speech in the House, December 15, 1836, dwelling on the disclosures made of the abuses which led to the Florida war, exclaimed:—

"Why, Mr. those speculators, or rather Indian robbers, would find it profitable to enslave the paternal estate, where the chiefs and kings of his race had lived for centuries before him, smoking his pipe amidst his own forest trees, spending any of his purchase his home; and

they would bribe some vagabond Indian to purchase him in a trade to sell his land, and the first intimation that he would have of the transaction would be his expulsion by force from his home.—This was common, and not only so, but under the pretext of fugitive slaves, the wives and children of mixed blood of the Indians were seized and carried off into bondage. The famous Osceola himself had a wife and children taken from him, and was CHAINED by this same officer TO A LOG. Sir, what else could be expected but that these scourged, plundered, starving savages would glut their vengeance by the indiscriminate slaughter of the innocent helpless families of the frontier, whose blood has cried to us in vain? This has caused the Florida war which has produced a waste of treasure, the loss of so much national honor, and of so many valuable lives! This has called the gallant volunteers from my own State, and from my own district, who have traversed a thousand miles to fight the battles of strangers—to contend with a savage foe, while drinking those stagnant waters whose malaria has killed many of them who are left in the wild woods of Florida, where the foe and the stranger will tread over their heads; while their fellow-soldiers are far away, happy at home with their friends and families. One—oh! Sir, any one of those noble youths who now sleep under a foreign soil, was worth more than the whole army of plunderers who have caused the death of any of our men, such men as these were, and who at last session of Congress, were elected vote of the speaker." [James K. Polk.]

The resolution received but two votes out of the eight that were present."

The foregoing contains first, a gross misrepresentation. The Catholics do not exclude the Bible from the use of the scholars in the Kensington schools; they only prohibit their own children from reading or hearing read the Protestant version. Such a narrow-minded bigotry—based, it is very different from the conduct charged upon them by the Republicans.

Again, if there be such a thing as conscience, and if rights be sacred, any forcible interference to correct such conduct, to compel these Catholic assistant teachers or scholars, to remain during the reading of the Bible of the Protestants, would be a manifest, an inexcusable violation of such rights. The resolution quoted, has its source in that very spirit of intolerance, which with other causes, occasioned the rise of Protestantism. Withal, it involves necessarily a violation of the golden rule, "whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye also to them." Had the school been in Catholic hands, and been composed of Catholic and Protestant children, the parents of the latter would have at least claimed the right to forbid them to read or hear read, the Catholic version of the Bible. And had such a resolution as the above, been introduced, they would have regarded it as a gross violation of the rights of conscience.

Why will Protestants suffer blind, bigoted, narrow-minded partisans, to get up false issues between them and the Catholics? Why will they, for a moment, tolerate any departure from those glorious principles, the Right of Private Judgment, the Separation of Church and State, Toleration, for which their fathers were ready to go to the rack or the stake?

We are astonished that two Protestants could have been found, so recent to Protestantism, as to vote for that intolerant resolution. We speak of the latter clause of it. The preceding clause was entirely needless, as the Bible is already used.

they would bribe some vagabond Indian to purchase him in a trade to sell his land, and the first intimation that he would have of the transaction would be his expulsion by force from his home.—This was common, and not only so, but under the pretext of fugitive slaves, the wives and children of mixed blood of the Indians were seized and carried off into bondage. The famous Osceola himself had a wife and children taken from him, and was CHAINED by this same officer TO A LOG. Sir, what else could be expected but that these scourged, plundered, starving savages would glut their vengeance by the indiscriminate slaughter of the innocent helpless families of the frontier, whose blood has cried to us in vain? This has caused the Florida war which has produced a waste of treasure, the loss of so much national honor, and of so many valuable lives! This has called the gallant volunteers from my own State, and from my own district, who have traversed a thousand miles to fight the battles of strangers—to contend with a savage foe, while drinking those stagnant waters whose malaria has killed many of them who are left in the wild woods of Florida, where the foe and the stranger will tread over their heads; while their fellow-soldiers are far away, happy at home with their friends and families. One—oh! Sir, any one of those noble youths who now sleep under a foreign soil, was worth more than the whole army of plunderers who have caused the death of any of our men, such men as these were, and who at last session of Congress, were elected vote of the speaker." [James K. Polk.]

The resolution received but two votes out of the eight that were present."

The foregoing contains first, a gross misrepresentation. The Catholics do not exclude the Bible from the use of the scholars in the Kensington schools; they only prohibit their own children from reading or hearing read the Protestant version. Such a narrow-minded bigotry—based, it is very different from the conduct charged upon them by the Republicans.

Again, if there be such a thing as conscience, and if rights be sacred, any forcible interference to correct such conduct, to compel these Catholic assistant teachers or scholars, to remain during the reading of the Bible of the Protestants, would be a manifest, an inexcusable violation of such rights. The resolution quoted, has its source in that very spirit of intolerance, which with other causes, occasioned the rise of Protestantism. Withal, it involves necessarily a violation of the golden rule, "whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye also to them." Had the school been in Catholic hands, and been composed of Catholic and Protestant children, the parents of the latter would have at least claimed the right to forbid them to read or hear read, the Catholic version of the Bible. And had such a resolution as the above, been introduced, they would have regarded it as a gross violation of the rights of conscience.

Why will Protestants suffer blind, bigoted, narrow-minded partisans, to get up false issues between them and the Catholics? Why will they, for a moment, tolerate any departure from those glorious principles, the Right of Private Judgment, the Separation of Church and State, Toleration, for which their fathers were ready to go to the rack or the stake?

We are astonished that two Protestants could have been found, so recent to Protestantism, as to vote for that intolerant resolution. We speak of the latter clause of it. The preceding clause was entirely needless, as the Bible is already used.

FRANCE.—The Monitor Parisien states that the Government has received news from Tangiers of the 7th inst., respecting the capture of the intended dissolution of the bodies of troops collected on our frontier of Algeria, the numbers of which would be augmented by the arrival of the Hereditary Prince with 20,000 men. The answer renewed the promise that exemplary punishment should be inflicted on the Moorish chiefs guilty of aggression upon our frontier, but making it a condition that Marshal Bugeaud should be recalled.

"In fine, the part of the letter relative to Abd-el-Kader appeared in truth more satisfactory than we had hitherto obtained, but the style of it was vague, obscure, embarrassed, and full of restrictions.

It was reported at Tortoni's that the Prince de Joinville had landed and taken possession of Tangiers, and that Mr. Drummond Hay had taken refuge on board an American ship.

The Constitution says that the Prince is at once to attack Zetun and Lagache.

A Barcelona Medical Journal, in an account of what happened there while the guns of the fort were answering the salute of a French man-of-war. An explosion had taken place, by which several of the artillerymen had been very seriously wounded.

James K. Polk and the Florida War.

It has been demonstrated again and again by official documents, that the Florida war was provoked by the frauds and violence of the whites against the Indians, by the seizure of their wives and daughters on the pretence of their being fugitive slaves, and by the determination of the slaveholders to break up what they alleged was a haunt for runaways. At different periods during its progress, attempts were made to have the abuses which led it, investigated. In 1836, the committee on Indian affairs, a majority consisting of Van Buren men, recommended an inquiry into the abuses of that bureau, which would have developed the causes which led to the war; it also reported a resolution authorizing any two of its members to prosecute the inquiry by taking testimony for the information of the House.

The vote upon this measure, stood yeas 77, nays 77; and the speaker, JAMES K. POLK, declined any investigation by voting nay.

Baile Peyton, in the course of a speech in the House, December 15, 1836, dwelling on the disclosures made of the abuses which led to the Florida war, exclaimed:—

"Why, Mr. those speculators, or rather Indian robbers, would find it profitable to enslave the paternal estate, where the chiefs and kings of his race had lived for centuries before him, smoking his pipe amidst his own forest trees, spending any of his purchase his home; and

they would bribe some vagabond Indian to purchase him in a trade to sell his land, and the first intimation that he would have of the transaction would be his expulsion by force from his home.—This was common, and not only so, but under the pretext of fugitive slaves, the wives and children of mixed blood of the Indians were seized and carried off into bondage. The famous Osceola himself had a wife and children taken from him, and was CHAINED by this same officer TO A LOG. Sir, what else could be expected but that these scourged, plundered, starving savages would glut their vengeance by the indiscriminate slaughter of the innocent helpless families of the frontier, whose blood has cried to us in vain? This has caused the Florida war which has produced a waste of treasure, the loss of so much national honor, and of so many valuable lives! This has called the gallant volunteers from my own State, and from my own district, who have traversed a thousand miles to fight the battles of strangers—to contend with a savage foe, while drinking those stagnant waters whose malaria has killed many of them who are left in the wild woods of Florida, where the foe and the stranger will tread over their heads; while their fellow-soldiers are far away, happy at home with their friends and families. One—oh! Sir, any one of those noble youths who now sleep under a foreign soil, was worth more than the whole army of plunderers who have caused the death of any of our men, such men as these were, and who at last session of Congress, were elected vote of the speaker." [James K. Polk.]

The resolution received but two votes out of the eight that were present."

The foregoing contains first, a gross misrepresentation. The Catholics do not exclude the Bible from the use of the scholars in the Kensington schools; they only prohibit their own children from reading or hearing read the Protestant version. Such a narrow-minded bigotry—based, it is very different from the conduct charged upon them by the Republicans.

Again, if there be such a thing as conscience, and if rights be sacred, any forcible interference to correct such conduct, to compel these Catholic assistant teachers or scholars, to remain during the reading of the Bible of the Protestants, would be a manifest, an inexcusable violation of such rights. The resolution quoted, has its source in that very spirit of intolerance, which with other causes, occasioned the rise of Protestantism. Withal, it involves necessarily a violation of the golden rule, "whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye also to them." Had the school been in Catholic hands, and been composed of Catholic and Protestant children, the parents of the latter would have at least claimed the right to forbid them to read or hear read, the Catholic version of the Bible. And had such a resolution as the above, been introduced, they would have regarded it as a gross violation of the rights of conscience.

Why will Protestants suffer blind, bigoted, narrow-minded partisans, to get up false issues between them and the Catholics? Why will they, for a moment, tolerate any departure from those glorious principles, the Right of Private Judgment, the Separation of Church and State, Toleration, for which their fathers were ready to go to the rack or the stake?

We are astonished that two Protestants could have been found, so recent to Protestantism, as to vote for that intolerant resolution. We speak of the latter clause of it. The preceding clause was entirely needless, as the Bible is already used.

FRANCE.—The Monitor Parisien states that the Government has received news from Tangiers of the 7th inst., respecting the capture of the intended dissolution of the bodies of troops collected on our frontier of Algeria, the numbers of which would be augmented by the arrival of the Hereditary Prince with 20,000 men. The answer renewed the promise that exemplary punishment should be inflicted on the Moorish chiefs guilty of aggression upon our frontier, but making it a condition that Marshal Bugeaud should be recalled.

"In fine, the part of the letter relative to Abd-el-Kader appeared in truth more satisfactory than we had hitherto obtained, but the style of it was vague, obscure, embarrassed, and full of restrictions.

It was reported at Tortoni's that the Prince de Joinville had landed and taken possession of Tangiers, and that Mr. Drummond Hay had taken refuge on board an American ship.

The Constitution says that the Prince is at once to attack Zetun and Lagache.

A Barcelona Medical Journal, in an account of what happened there while the guns of the fort were answering the salute of a French man-of-war. An explosion had taken place, by which several of the artillerymen had been very seriously wounded.